82-1048

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CLERK

In the Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1982

ERNEST N. MORIAL,

Petitioner

versus

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
AND SIDNEY J. BARTHELEMY,
JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO,
FRANK FRIEDLER, JR.,
JAMES M. SINGLETON,
MIKE EARLY, BROD BAGERT,
PHILIP C. CIACCIO,
INDIVIDUALLY AND AS MEMBERS OF THE
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,

Respondents

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE LOUISIANA STATE SUPREME COURT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTION PRESENTED

Whether the New Orleans City Council Ordinance directing the City Executive Branch to deduct dues owed to labor organizations from city employees' payroll checks violates the Fourteenth Amendment due process rights of the Executive Branch and the separation of powers doctrine.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

QUESTION PRESENTED i
TABLE OF CONTENTS ii
TABLE OF AUTHORITIES iii
OPINIONS BELOW 2
JURISDICTION 2
CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED 2
STATEMENT OF THE CASE 3
REASONS FOR GRANTING WRIT 4
CONCLUSION 9
CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE 10
APPENDIX A: Opinion of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana A-1
APPENDIX B: Opinion of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal, State of Louisiana A-4
APPENDIX C: Denial of Rehearing of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal, State of Louisiana A-14
APPENDIX D: Denial of Writ of Certiorari by the Louisiana State Supreme Court A-15

TABLE OF AUTHORITIES

CASES: **PAGE**

Buckley v. Valeo, 424 U.S. 1 6

Chadha v. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 634 F.2d 408 (9th Cir. 1980) 5

Civil Service Commission of the City of New Orleans, v. Rochon, 374 So.2d 164 8

Consumer Energy Council of America v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 673 F.2d 425 8

Hampton v. Mow Sun Wong, 426 U.S. 88 9

Patrolmen's Association of Louisiana v. City of New Orleans, Civil Action No. 79-1458 (U.S.D.C., E.D. La. 1979) 4

Patrolmen's Association of Louisiana v. City of New Orleans, Civil Action No. 79-4559 (Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana) 4

Springer v. Phillipine Islands, 277 U.S. 189 5

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION:

Article I, Section 7 6

Fourteenth Amendment 2, 5, 9

STATUTE:

28 U.S.C. §1257 2

United States Supreme Court Rule 17 5

IN THE
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OCTOBER TERM, 1982

ERNEST N. MORIAL,

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COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS
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TO THE LOUISIANA STATE SUPREME COURT

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

Ernest N. Morial petitions for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana denying his petition for a writ of certiorari to review the judgment of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal, State of Louisiana, directing him, as Mayor of the City of New Orleans, to implement a dues check off procedure as a part of the administration of the City payroll.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the Civil District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, is attached (Appendix "A"). The opinion of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal, State of Louisiana, is attached (Appendix "B"). The denial of rehearing by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal, State of Louisiana, is attached (Appendix "C"). The denial of writ of certiorari by the Louisiana State Supreme Court is attached (Appendix "D").

JURISDICTION

The judgment of the Civil District Court (Appendix "A") was entered June 26, 1980. The judgment of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeal was entered March 22, 1982. Rehearing was denied by the Fourth Circuit on May 19, 1982. The Supreme Court of Louisiana denied writ of certiorari on September 17, 1982.

Jurisdiction is conferred on this Court by 28 U.S.C. §1257.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

The Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution provides in pertinent part:

> "...nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny any person within its jurisdiction the

equal protection of the laws."

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

The ordinance at issue herein, Number 7246 M.C.S., was originally enacted by the Council of the City of New Orleans (hereinafter referred to as "Council"), on August 2, 1979. In essence, this ordinance requires the Department of Finance for the City of New Orleans to implement a payroll withholding plan for any city employee who furnishes the appropriate authorization for the purpose of "withhold(ing) from his salary a specific amount for payment of his dues or other expenses to any organization to which he belongs or to which he incurs expense which are related to his employment with the City...."

The ordinance was enacted by the Council in the aftermath of the February-March 1979 strike by members of the Department of Police for the City of New Orleans, and in response to an action by Mr. Erroll G. Williams, Director of Finance for the City of New Orleans, to deny "dues check off" privileges to certain organizations, including the Police Association of Louisiana (commonly referred to as "PANO"), and the Public Employees Association ("PEA"), both of whom are Intervenors in the instant litigation.

The due process and equal protection aspects of the administrative decision to deny withholding to some groups while permitting withholding for others were chal-

lenged by PANO in a separate lawsuit. In that litigation, entitled *Patrolmen's Association of Louisiana v. City of New Orleans*, Civil Action No. 79-1458 (United States District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana, 1979), the Honorable Morey L. Sear held that the City has the right to refuse dues check offs to those unions which do not have contracts with the City. Additionally, PANO challenged the decision to deny check offs in state court, but lost. (Suit No. 79-4559, Civil District Court, Parish of Orleans, New Orleans, Louisiana, decision by the Honorable S. Sanford Levy.)

Based on the above cited decisions and pursuant to his authority under Section 4-206(2) of the Home Rule Charter for the City of New Orleans, the Mayor of the City of New Orleans, Ernest N. Morial, vetoed the ordinance on August 10, 1979. On August 16, 1979, the Council, by a one vote margin, overrode the Mayor's veto and enacted Ordinance No. 7246 into law.

Thereafter, the instant suit was filed by Mayor Ernest N. Morial, plaintiff, seeking to have the ordinance declared null and void on the grounds that it is an illegal and *ultra vires* act of the Council which violates the doctrine of separation of powers mandated by state and local law.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

The decision of the Louisiana Supreme Court should

be reviewed, pursuant to Rule 17, because the New Orleans City Council Ordinance directing the Executive Branch to deduct dues owed to labor organizations from city employees' payroll checks violates the Fourteenth Amendment due process rights of the Executive Branch and the separation of powers doctrine. We urge the Court to grant the writ.

"It may be stated then, as a general rule inherent in the American Constitutional System, that, unless otherwise expressly provided or incidental to the powers conferred, the legislature cannot exercise either executive or judicial power...." *Springer v. Phillipine Islands,* 277 U.S. 189, 48 S.Ct. 480, 72 L.Ed. 845 (1928).

Violation of the doctrine or separation of powers occurs when there is an assumption by one branch of powers that are central or essential to the operations of a coordinate branch, provided that the assumption disrupts the coordinate branch in the performance of its duties and is unnecessary to implement the legitimate policies of the government. *Chadha v. Immigration and Naturalization Service,* 634 F.2d 408 (9th Cir. 1980).

The City of New Orleans is governed by the Home Rule Charter of 1954, a document which provides for a Mayor/Council form of government wherein the Mayor heads the executive branch of government and the City Council is the legislative branch of city government. Pursuant to Section 4-206 of the Home Rule Charter of the

City of New Orleans, the Mayor is empowered to exercise directly or through the chief administrative officer, supervision over all executive and administrative work of the City and is responsible for exercising all executive and administrative powers of the City.

Conversely, the City Council, pursuant to Section 3-101 of the Home Rule Charter of the City of New Orleans, is vested with legislative responsibility including the authority to adopt pay plans for both classified (i.e., civil service) and unclassified employees of the City. However, pursuant to Section 3-118 of the Home Rule Charter, the City Council's authority is restricted to either accepting or rejecting pay plans and leaving the final authority with the executive branch of city government.

This Honorable Court has recognized the importance of the separation of powers doctrine. See *Buckley v. Valeo*, 424 U.S. 1, 96 S.Ct. 612, 46 L.Ed.2d 659 (1976). Just as Article I, Section 7 of the United States Constitution, defines and implements the separation of powers doctrine, the above cited provisions of the Home Rule Charter define and implement the separation of the executive and legislative branches of city government.

Except for the adoption of pay plans (subject to the final approval by the executive branch) and except for the control of its own staff, the City Council has no authority over employees of the City of New Orleans. The appointment, promotions, transfers, and dismissals of all

employees in city government is under the jurisdiction of the executive branch. See Section 4-102 of the Home Rule Charter of 1954 of the City of New Orleans.

However, in adopting Ordinance 7246 M.C.S. the City Council usurped the powers reserved to the executive branch pursuant to the separation of powers formula contained in the City of New Orleans Home Rule Charter. Rather than provide that final approval for a dues check off policy be obtained from the Mayor (for unclassified employees) or the Civil Service Commission (for classified employees), the ordinance requires the executive branch to deduct dues from the pay checks of all city employees so authorizing.

Not only does the ordinance violate the separation of powers provisions of the Home Rule Charter of the City of New Orleans, it also violates the authority and responsibility of the Civil Service Commission as set forth in Article X of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. That constitutional provision gives the Civil Service Commission the authority to adopt rules for regulating employment, promotion, demotion, suspension, reduction in pay, removal, certification, qualifications, political activities, employment conditions, compensation and disbursements to employees, and employee training and safety. See Article X (A)(1) of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana.

Ordinance 7246 M.C.S. requires the deduction of dues for classified employees without the advice and

consent of the Civil Service Commission. In accordance with the Constitution and the provisions of the Home Rule Charter governing the authority of the Civil Service Commission, the jurisdiction over civil servants employed by the City is governed by that Commission, and not by the City Council.

In effect, this ordinance of the legislative branch of City government usurped power properly exercisable by another branch of government. Such action violates the separation of powers principles of the United States Constitution. See *Consumer Energy Council of America v. Federal Energy Regulatory Commission*, (D.C. Cir. 1982), 673 F.2d 425.

The rights and duties of the Civil Service Commission are reviewed in *Civil Service Commission of the City of New Orleans v. Rochon*, 374 So.2d 164 (La. App. 4th Cir. 1979). The Court stated:

> "The Commission alone has the authority to set compensation in the form of salaries, including overtime, of city employees with Civil Service status. To allow the city to ignore the commission...as it does in this case,...would have the effect of eroding, or possibly even destroying the constitutional and executive authority of the Commission in the area of compensation for civil employees...."

In the instant case, the City Council passed Ordinance 7246 M.C.S. with no consultation with the Civil

Service Commission. This was not only a violation of the separation of powers doctrine, but a violation of due process of law which has been applied to the States by the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

Due process of law requires that there be a legitimate basis for the adoption of an ordinance requiring a coordinate branch of government to take action. *Hampton v. Mow Sun Wong*, 426 U.S. 88, 96 S.Ct. 1895, 48 L.Ed.2d 495 (1976). Since the Civil Service Commission has constitutional authority over all classified City employees, it should have the opportunity to pass on the rationality and desirability of a law requiring that the executive branch deduct dues for organizations with whom the City has not signed a collective bargaining agreement.

CONCLUSION

To coerce Ernest N. Morial and the Executive Branch to implement a "dues check-off" system would violate due process of law and the separation of powers doctrine. We urge the Court to grant the writ.

Respectfully submitted,

DONALD A. HOFFMAN

Attorney for Petitioner

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

This is to certify that copies of the Petition for Writ of Certiorari have been served upon Council of the City of New Orleans, and Sidney J. Barthelemy, Joseph I. Giarrusso, Frank Friedler, Jr., James M. Singleton, Mike Early, Brod Bagert, Philip C. Ciaccio, individually and in their official capacities as members of the Council of the City of New Orleans. Service on all parties was effected by placing copies of the Petition in the United States Mail prepaid. I further certify that all parties required to be served have been served.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, this_____day of December, 1982.

Respectfully submitted,

CAMP, CARMOUCHE, PALMER, BARSH AND HUNTER

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Attorney for Petitioner

APPENDIX "A"

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS

STATE OF LOUISIANA

NO. 79-12704 DIVISION "E" DOCKET #

ERNEST N. MORIAL

versus

COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, ET AL

JUDGMENT

This matter was submitted on cross motions for summary judgment. For written reasons assigned,

Plaintiff's motion is denied; and defendants and intervenors' motion are granted, declaring Ordinance No. 7246, M.C.S. valid.

JUDGMENT READ, RENDERED AND SIGNED this 26 day of June, 1980.

_____

JUDGE

CIVIL DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS

STATE OF LOUISIANA

NO. 79-12704 DIVISION "E" DOCKET #

ERNEST N. MORIAL

versus

COUNCIL OF THE
CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, ET AL

REASONS FOR JUDGMENT

This matter has been submitted on cross motions for summary judgment.

R.S. 42:457, in referring to an "employing authority" intends only to encompass generically all the boards, agencies, authorities, commissions, and municipalities to which the statute might apply. It cannot be read to prescribe which particular component of a governmental subdivision is empowered to make the election. Such a determination is dictated by the law controlling the operations of the particular entity involved.

In this case, clearly, the City Charter controls. Section 3-101 vests all legislative powers in the Council; Section 4-101 vests all executive and administrative powers in the Executive Branch.

If the fixing of employee compensation is deemed a

legislative responsibility by Section 3-118, the formulation of a policy allowing dues check off is no less legislative.

The ordinance will be held valid.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA this 26 day of June, 1980.

JUDGE

APPENDIX "B"

ERNEST N. MORIAL	NO. 12164
VERSUS	COURT OF APPEAL
COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, AND SIDNEY J. BARTHELEMY, JOSEPH I. GIARRUSSO, FRANK FRIEDLER, JR., JAMES M. SINGLETON, MIKE EARLY, BROD BAGERT, PHILIP C. CIACCIO, INDIVIDUALLY AND IN THEIR OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS	FOURTH CIRCUIT STATE OF LOUISIANA

* * *

APPEAL FROM THE CIVIL DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, NO. 79-12704, DIVISION "E", HONORABLE GERALD P. FEDEROFF, JUDGE

* * *

DENIS A. BARRY
JUDGE

* * *

(March 22, 1982)

Court composed of Judges James C. Gulotta, Jim Garrison and Denis A. Barry)

CAMP, CARMOUCHE, PALMER, BARSH & HUNTER (APLC)

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AFFIRMED.

This appeal concerns the constitutionality of an ordinance enacted by the New Orleans City Council which requires the City to withhold from the salary of any requesting City employee "dues or other expenses to any organization to which he belongs or to which he incurs expense [sic] which are related to his employment with the city...".

Mayor Morial vetoed the ordinance and by a five to two vote the Council overrode the veto and the ordinance

became law. The Mayor then filed this suit against the Council for a declaratory judgment that the law is unconstitutional because it violates the doctrine of separation of powers mandated by the Louisiana Constitution and the New Orleans Home Rule Charter. The Police Association of Louisiana Local 253 and the Public Employees Association filed interventions in support of the ordinance. The parties entered a joint stipulation of facts and cross-motions for summary judgment were filed. In written reasons the Trial Judge noted that under the City Charter employee compensation is a legislative responsibility and held that the formulation of a policy permitting deductions is no less legislative and the Council's ordinance was therefore constitutional.

Plaintiff asserts that LSA-R.S. 42:457[1] provides the "employing authority" with discretion over payroll deductions and the New Orleans Home Rule Charter should be interpreted as designating the Mayor or his representa-

[1] LSA-R.S. 42:457. Union dues

"Any state, parish, or city employee may authorize his employing department, board or agency to withhold from his salary a specific amount for such pay periods as may be designated, for payment of his dues to any labor organization to which he belongs and which he designates therein. In such cases, the employee must voluntarily execute and furnish to the employing department, board or agency a written and specific authorization for such deductions; provided, however, that the employing authority may elect whether or not to make such deductions. Any amount withheld in accordance with the provisions of this Section shall be remitted forthwith to the organization designated. In the event such deductions are made, the employer shall be authorized to deduct postage and such other expenses that may be incurred in connection with such collection and remittance."

tive as the "employing authority" for City employees. Plaintiff argues that if the legislature had intended the City Council to have this power, the statute would have used the term "governing authority"[2] rather than "employing authority". Further, since the right to employ City workers (except the Council and its staff) is vested in the executive branch, the ordinance is in contravention of LSA-R.S. 42:457 and unconstitutional. Plaintiff also points out that the Council does not set compensation, but rather adopts or rejects recommendations of pay plans and the Council's responsibility is appropriating funds rather than setting salaries. Hence, the Trial Court's reasoning is based upon a faulty premise.

Defendants submit that for years the City permitted unrestricted payroll deductions, but in March, 1979 the Director of Finance advised that certain payroll deductions[3] would be discontinued because of a reduced budget. That prompted the Council to pass this ordinance which requires the City to make requested deductions unless the organization bears "...no substantial relationship to the employee's wages, hours, grievances, working conditions, duties, or rights as a city employee." The ordinance per-

---

[2] "Governing authority" is defined as the body which exercises the legislative functions of political subdivisions. LSA-Const. Art. 6, §44.

[3] Ten organizations were notified that deductions would terminate: World Insurance Company, Black Organization of Police, Friedberg's Uniforms, Inc., American Federation of Police, Labiche's Inc., Fraternal Order of Police, Pan American Life Insurance, Public Employees Association of New Orleans, Police Association of Louisiana (Local 253-PANO) and Police Mutual Benevolent Association.

mits the City to collect $5.00 a month per twenty-five or fewer individual charges for each specified organization.

In answer to plaintiff's contention that the Mayor is the "employing authority", defendants reason that if the legislature intended "employing authority" and the Mayor to be synonymous it would have used the term "appointing authority". Defendants assert the term "employing authority" refers generally to the City as an entity and the question is whether the executive or legislative branch, or both, have the discretion to refuse/permit payroll deduction privileges. Defendants conclude that upon passage of this ordinance City employees have a statutory right to take advantage of this privilege by paying a nominal charge to the City and any contrary regulation by the Mayor (plaintiff) would be subordinate to the ordinance.

Prior to the 1974 Constitution it was well-settled tht municipal corporations were creatures of the state and possessed only specific delegated powers. Some municipal corporations derived all their powers and were shaped by the legislative process, while others were restricted to legislation permitted by the Constitution. *Bradford v. City of Shreveport*, 305 So.2d 487 (La. 1974). The City of New Orleans was of the latter type in that its Home Rule Charter was founded on a constitutional grant, specifically art. XIV, §22 of the 1921 Constitution, as amended by Act 551 of 1950, and became effective May 1, 1954.

The 1974 Constitution reversed this philosophy:

rather than limiting the powers of local governments to those expressly delegated by the Constitution or legislative, "...[i]f authorized by their home rule charter..., the local governments are authorized to exercise any power necessary, requisite or proper for local government—*providing* that such powers are not (a) inconsistent with the 1974 constitution or (b) denied them by general legislation. Art. 6, Sections 4 (pertaining to the New Orleans Charter), 5(E), 7(A)." *City of Shreveport v. Kaufman*, 353 So.2d 995 (La. 1977) at p. 997. (Emphasis in Original) However, *City of Shreveport v. Curry*, 357 So.2d 1078 (La. 1978) did not allude to the 1974 constitutional changes and relied on the earlier rule. 357 So.2d at 1080.

Our initial concern is whether this matter is subject to "local" treatment. If the ordinance conflicts with or is inconsistent with the Constitution or if the ordinance "infringe(s) the spirit of state law or (is) repugnant to the general policy of the state", then the ordinance is unconstitutional. *National Food Stores of Louisiana, Inc. v. Cefalu*, 280 So.2d 903 (La. 1973) at p. 907 citing *City of Minden v. David Brothers Drug Company*, 195 La. 791, 197 So.2d 505 (1940). LSA-R.S. 42:457 does not specify nor indicate an attempt by the legislature to preempt the area of payroll deductions. The statute makes reference only to dues for labor organizations with the qualification that the employing authority may elect whether or not to make such deductions; therefore, we conclude that local regulation is permissible if it is not in conflict with the Home Rule Charter or otherwise unconstitutional.

The statute is silent on who is the "employing authority" with discretion to authorize deductions. We disagree with plaintiff that the formulation of a "dues checkoff" policy is reserved exclusively to the executive branch. To the contrary, it appears the legislature intended to leave this decision to the governmental "unit" and not dictate which branch is to make the decision. We find no statutory prohibition against the Council enacting this ordinance.

Having found that preemption was not intended by the statute and that "employing authority" is not a mandate by the legislature to leave this decision to the Mayor but rather a directive to the local entity, then the last question is: who has the power to authorize payroll deductions under the City Charter which does not clearly define legislative or administrative functions.

The "Summary of the Preliminary Draft of the Proposed Home Rule Charter" gives a general description of the city government. "[I]t makes the Mayor solely responsible for the administration of the government. This centralizes executive authority in one elected official, and the people can hold him accountable for the performance of the departments of government." (P. 5). "...[T]he Mayor is made the administrative head of government and the Council is restricted to legislative and policy functions." (P. 6) "The Council...would be a legislative body, and would be responsible for determining policy and expressing it by passing the laws of the City, by considering and passing

the budget appropriation ordinance, and for investigating the administrative actions of the Mayor." (P. 7)

The Charter clearly intended a separation of powers. Sec. 3-101(1) provides:

> "Legislative Powers. (1) All legislative powers of the City shall be vested in the Council and exercised by it in the manner and *subject to the limitations hereinafter set forth.*" (Emphasis Supplied)

Sec. 4-101 provides:

> "Executive Powers. All executives and administrative powers of the City shall be vested in and exercised by the Executive Branch."

Apparently the Council has specific limitations, whereas, in contrast Sec. 4-206[4] enumerates specific executive powers.

---

[4] Section 4-206. Powers and Duties. (1) Executive and Administrative Powers. "The Mayor shall be the chief executive officer of the City. He shall have the power and shall be required to:

* * * * *

(3) Other Powers. "The Mayor shall:

(a) Exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by this Charter, by ordinance or by applicable State Law.

(b) Have a voice but not vote in the proceedings of all boards created by this Charter of which he is not made an ex officio member."

Defendants and intervenors urge Sec. 3-112(5) in support of their position because the ordinance establishes a "charge for services rendered" and grants a privilege:

> (5) "Proposed ordinance on any of the following specified subjects can be adopted only at a regular meeting of the Council and shall not be adopted until at least twenty-one days after....:
>
> (a) Levying any tax or excise...
>
> (b) Imposing any license, requiring any permit, *establishing any charge for services rendered*, ...
>
> (c) Zoning or rezoning, ...
>
> (d) Alienating any immovable property; *granting* any servitude, franchise, or *privilege.*"
> (Emphasis Supplied)

We feel Sec. 3-118[5] of the Charter which authorizes the Council to adopt pay plans is sufficient to establish the Council's authority to enact this ordinance authorizing payroll deductions. We also note that Sec. 4-107[6] supports

[5] Section 3-118. "Adoption of Pay Plans. All persons employed by the City or any of its boards, whether as officers or otherwise, and paid either in part or in whole from appropriations made by the Council, except those whose compensation is fixed in this Charter, shall be compensated only in accordance with pay plans adopted by the Council. The pay plan for those persons in the classified service shall be in accordance with the prevailing provisions of the civil service law and the rules and regulations adopted thereunder. The pay of all other persons shall be upon the basis of a pay plan recommended by the Mayor and adopted by Ordinance."

[6] Section 4-107(3). "Powers and Duties of Officers and Department Heads.

* * * * *

this conclusion by subordinating executive regulations to Council ordinances "affecting the public and necessary to the performance of the functions assigned to such office or department".

Plaintiff cites *City of Charlotte v. Local 660, International Association of Firefighters,* 426 U.S. 283 (1976) which involved an equal protection challenge to the city's refusal to withhold union dues. The city had determined it would withhold only for programs of general interest in which all city employees could "without more" participate which excluded withholding for unions because union membership was a prerequisite. The Supreme Court held this was not an arbitrary line so devoid of reason that it violated equal protection. In *Charlotte,* there was no contract, statute or ordinance involved and it is not applicable to this case.

We therefore hold that Ordinance Number 828 M.C.S. (Code of the City of New Orleans), Chapter 2, Sec. 2-11.1 is constitutional and the District Court judgment is affirmed with plaintiff/appellant to pay all costs of appeal.

AFFIRMED.

(Footnote 6 continued)
The Mayor, or each officer or department head with the consent of the Mayor, shall submit to the Council for its approval such resonable regulations affecting the public and necessary to the performance of the functions assigned to such office or department. No such regulation shall become effective until *approved* by resolution of *the Council* and inscribed in the Book of Regulations. Any such regulation may be *rescinded or amended* either by the same process as when originally submitted or *by the Council at any time. All regulations shall be subordinate to the ordinances of the Council;*" (Emphasis Supplied)

APPENDIX "C"

RETURN REQUESTED
COURT OF APPEAL, FOURTH CIRCUIT
210 CIVIL COURTS' BUILDING
NEW ORLEANS, LA. 70112

Mr. Donald A. Hoffman
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COURT OF APPEAL, FOURTH CIRCUIT
STATE OF LOUISIANA

Clerk's Office, New Orleans, MAY 19 1982, 198

DEAR SIR:

REHEARING WAS THIS DAY REFUSED IN THE CASE ENTITLED

ERNEST N. MORIAL v. COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, ET AL.

No. 12164

Very truly yours,

MARJORIE R. CAMBRE, Clerk

APPENDIX "D"

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA

ERNEST N. MORIAL

VERSUS No. 82-C-1502

COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
NEW ORLEANS, AND SIDNEY J.
BARTHELEMY, JOSEPH I.
GIARRUSSO, FRANK FRIEDLER, JR.,
JAMES M. SINGLETON, MIKE EARLY,
BROD BAGERT, PHILIP C. CIACCIO,
INDIVIDUALLY AND IN THEIR
OFFICIAL CAPACITIES AS MEMBERS
OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF
NEW ORLEANS

Re: Ernest N. Morial, applying for Certiorari, or writ of Review, to the Court of Appeal Fourth Circuit, Parish of Orleans, Number 12,164.

September 17, 1982

Denied.

JLD

JAD

PFC

WFM

FAB

JCW

LEMMON, J. would grant the writ.

Supreme Court of Louisiana
September 17, 1982

_____

Clerk of Court
For the Court